Mrs. Clay H. Beattie (8) 2-28
R.D. 1, Box 8, Covina, Cal.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

IN THIS NUMBER

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE WINNERS
THE WEB OF LIFE
LATH HOUSE MATTERS
YUCCA ORDINANCE

MAY, 1927 TEN CENTS

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All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues $1.00 per year. Magazine and Membership combined $1.50 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.

The California Garden

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Vol. 18 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MAY, 1927 No. 11

FLORAL ASSOCIATION VISITS MRS. HERBERT EVANS' GARDEN

Garden beauty was at its finest and best the afternoon of April 29th as the members of the San Diego Floral Association wandered happily through the canyon garden created by Mrs. Herbert S. Evans. Love and desire for gardens of their own sprang with increased vigor in the heart of every one who walked through the rose-bowered gate, across the close-clipped green lawn to the quiet llttie pool where yellow iris stood in perfection of grace.

All the wise words of advice from the most experienced of lecturers could not do the garden makers of San Diego as much good as a sight of that garden so admirably planned and lovingly tended. Here stood out in glowing and emphatic beauty all the garden secrets found in books. She has made her garden a part of the house, as though it were another room. There are open places where the sun can coax the sun-loving plants to bloom their best, and retired nooks where the world can be forgotten and one be allowed to think one's own thoughts. There are surprises and climaxes, common, every-day lovely flowers and also rare ones of special interest and charm.

There were tall lines of trees and vertically-trained vines to give uplift of thought, level lines of pool and wall to suggest repose and peace, a still pool to reflect the sky and a trickling pool hidden among ferns, half way down the canyon, as a surprise to those who wandered down to the iris patch. There was a wisteria covered pergola following the natural bend of the canyon, with tall foxgloves standing wtih sweet dignity on one side and dainty helxine filling the crevases of brown rocks, on the other. A seat at the end permitted extended view of canyon and blue distant hills.

It was a liberal education to see the way the roses were trained against the high wall, to see how noble a sight a leptospermum laevigatum could become by letting nature have its full way for it made a white-flowered tent beneath which cinerarias wove a rich and variously colored carpet. Streptosolen was allowed to climb far up a tree in a perfect abandonment of life and trailed down masses of gold and orange bloom, a wonderful sight to behold.

Mrs. Evans knows how to plant for pictures and what is a garden without pictures? Merely a herbarium. There must be design such as an artist depends upon for substance of his picture, and much thought given to succession of bloom. Here we could see how anchusas were getting ready for their heavenly display just as the cinararias quiet down for their summer's sleep. All sorts of vines were getting ready to weave their pattern against the wall after the roses had passed their spring time. Begonias were coming on for fall and winter fruition. Wild shrubs like Fremontia and ceonothus from our own hills held their own with imported relatives.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this, and similar, pilgrimages to the gardens of San Diego, one of the many delightful rewards in store for those who are members of the San Diego Floral Association. Every one leaves with increased determination to add a mite to the world's storehouse of beauty, to plant a tree or make a flower give forth a perfume. To desire a garden is not enough, we must gain wisdom of how to go about it, put zeal into our work, constant vigilance in the matter of weeding and watering, but is it not, as Hewlett says, "as near as a man may get to Divine functions?"

MEMBERS OF THE FLORAL ASSOCIATION GUESTS OF DR. AND MRS. F. A. DUNBAR

Between one and two hundred members of the Floral Association and their friends marked another red letter day on their calendars of events when they were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar at their Bonita ranch. This twenty acre ranch is tucked away in the softly embracing hills of the Sweetwater region. It breathes of the charm of a home, of moments for leisure and of hospitality. The picturesque adobe house dates back fifty years. True to the California spirit, its deep set windows, its latticed recesses, its cool porches and open doors seem to stretch forth their arms and say, "Come, live with me in peace. Let the grounds and the roof tree be as one. Let not the garden be a thing apart. Neither let the house be a thing apart. Let one melt into the other." Such the genius of the owners have made it.

Here are groves of trees, "God's first temples," majestic old cypress, pines, eucalyptus and clumps of giant bamboo, forming a background for golden flashing broom, carpets of daisies and many of the good old roses.

(Continued on page 11)

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FLORAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS ATTENTION!

A rare treat is in store for members of the Floral Association early next month. On the first Tuesday in June, the 7th, they are invited to spend the day at the beautiful country home of Mrs. Amy Strong, Mt. Woodson Farm, near Ramona.

In order to reach the Farm by 11:00 a. m. it will be necessary to leave San Diego not later than 9:30 o'clock. Take the paved road through La Mesa and El Cajon to Lakeside, thence to Fosters and up Mussey grade to the Earl School House, which is 3 or 4 miles from Ramona. Turn left on the first road a short distance beyond the Earl School and follow this road about 2¼ miles to Mt. Woodson Farm. The entire road is paved with the exception of the turn off at the Earl School.

Those who go are requested to take a box luncheon. Mrs. Strong has very kindly offered to supply coffee, sugar and cream. In order that she may know how many to provide for, those who expect to go are requested to call Mrs. M. A. Greer, Hillcrest 1550-J, not later than Monday, June 6th.

It is needless to say that this event promises to be one of the most notable that Association members have been privileged to enjoy during recent months. It is sincerely hoped that a large number of members wil avail themselves of Mrs. Strong's hospitality on June 7th.

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

(From San Diego Union of April 24, 1927)

The visitor to the 20th annual Spring Rose and Flower Show, that opened its doors to the public yesterday afternoon, and will be open all day today in the building on the southwest corner of the main plaza in Balboa Park, is immediately impressed with the unusual artistry of the splendid floral arrangements.

The mildness of the weather, culminating the last two days of sunshiny warmth, has seemed to bring all floral bloom suddenly to a climax of perfection in freshness, coloring and size. The large landscape arrangements, whole transplanted gardens, and luxuriant grottoes, are the first impressions received. The Naval Air Station, the Naval Training Station, several of the leading professional exhibitors, the park board, the city schools and country schools, as well as some superb exhibitions by single amateur growers, were among those offering especially elaborate displays.

Navy's Contribution Striking

The Naval Air Station, which won first prize for its class of display, had one of the most striking and realistic of all garden displays—a sloping, grassy sward with stepping stones, leading to bedded flower plots, through the center a cascading brook, spanned by a real rustic bridge; while climbing the slope, stepping stones led to a rustic garden gate in the back ground which beckoned to still further exploration. In the gate a spring maid smiles down on the visitors. She is carrying a basket overflowing in the attractive realism of the exhibit.

The Naval Training Station in another corner has a charming grotto,, solidly banked with flowers, ferns and palms, with a background of eucalyptus, and flanked on either side with formal Italian cypress. A large pyramid of potted flowering plants and ferns forms the center. Then there is a pergola with a manificent display of hanging begonias, orchids, ferns, and other rare plants.

An innovation with this flower show, is the table of floral arrangements, shown by the Alumnae of Mills College, designed to show the use of flowers in an artistic way. Some were arranged especially with an idea of color used as form, line and color being considered the two important items of these groupings, which were built into real still life studios, with vases, draperies, brasses, and other accessories to the pictures.

Schools Win Praise

The wild flower exhibits of the city and country schools (made possible by the co-operation of Carroll de Wilton Scott, Supervisor of Nature Study) attracted much attention yesterday, and as this season they are especially fine both in size and color, the displays are most interesting, and show the great amount and research given by the schools. A

novel and instructive exhibit is that of 35 wild edible plants of Southern California, the gathering and displaying of which was the work of pupils of the Garfield school. These exhibits are of special educational value.

Native plants and shrubs, largely of desert flowers and growth, was shown by the Natural History museum. It was announced yesterday that the Floral Association and the Supervisors of the county secured the passing of an ordinance last week for the protection of yucca, now blooming so profusely on the mountain sides.

The roses are a lavish part of the flower show, the Park Board alone having three long tables filled with magnificent specimens.

The bulbous section, with its richly colored gladioluses, tulips, and other bulb plants was also unusually full in variety and value. An especial attraction here was the group of remarkable tulips not entered for competition, which were contributed by Mr. Elliott of Point Loma.

Iris Is Revelation

The iris was a revelation to those who have contended that these beautiful exotic blooms could not be grown to advantage here. They were bewildering in their masses of purple, rich gold, lavenders, and delicate creamy white, and orchid-like forms.

Then there are the annuals and perennials, Myriad in form and variety, pansies, snapdragons, lilacs, stock, etc., and a whole table of the refreshing pastel hues of sweet peas. Basket arrangements of flowers showed the artistic taste of the exhibitors as well as their ability to grow wonderful flowers.

A new class of display with this season's exhibition, is that of cacti and other succulents. It was stated that when Prof. Bailey, dean of horticulture of Cornell University, was here, he stated that there was no place as suitable as this for this class of garden and recommended that the park have a permanent collection. The showing made yesterday would well provide a nucleus for this interesting variety of plant culture.

The following trophies and prizes were awarded by the judges at the flower show yesterday:

Section "A" Amateurs

Class 1. Best collection of roses, 12 varieties—First prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, W. F. Taylor.

Class 2. Best six varieties of roses—First prize, S. B. Osborn; second prize Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.

Class 3. Best collection of roses, one of a kind—First prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; second prize, Mrs. Wallace Colbert.

Class 4. Best three white roses—First prize, Mrs. Marie Webber; second prize, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 5. Best three red roses—First prize, W. F. Taylor; second prize, S. B. Osborn; special, Mrs. Marie Webber.

Class 6. Best three yellow roses—First prize, Mrs. G. M. Humphrey; second prize, R. T. Conyers; special, Mrs. Josephine Vacher.

Class 7. Best three yellow-shaded roses—First prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, Mrs. H. L. Kahn.

Class 8 Best three pink roses—First prize, Mrs. Marie Webber; second prize, Mrs. H. L. Kahn; special, Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Class 9. Best three pink-shaded roses—First prize, W. J. Dermody; second prize, E. R. Bliss, Jr.

Class 10. Best three flame-colored roses—First prize, F L Hieatt; second prize, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 11. Best one white rose—First prize, Mrs. Josephine Vacher.

Class 12. Best one pink rose—First prize, E. R. Bliss, Jr.; second prize, Mrs. Henry Lippett; special, E. R. Bliss, Jr.

Class 13. Best one yellow rose—First prize, R. T. Conyers; sceond prize, Mrs. Otto Stang; special W. F. Taylor.

Class 14. Best one red rose—First prize, S. B. Osborn; second prize, Mrs. G. M. Humphrey; special, Mrs. M. G. Straus.

Class 15. Best one crimson rose—First prize, S. B. Osborn; second prize, Mrs. Leighton R. Cornman.

Class 16. Best one single rose—First prize, Mrs. Henry Lippett; second prize, Frank Strauser; special, Frank Strauser.

Class 17. Best display of polyantha, or baby roses—First prize, F. S. Collender; second prize, Mrs. F. J. Wyss.

Class 18. Best display of climbing roses—First prize, S. B. Osborn; second prize, M. G. Straus; special, Mrs. Ida Hewes.

Class 19. Best rose not before shown in San Diego—First prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, E. R. Bliss, Jr.

Class 20. Best six red roses—First prize, R. M. Pray; second prize, R. M. Pray; special, W. F. Taylor.

Class 21. Best six Los Angeles roses—First prize, Mrs. Frederick F. Keen; second prize, Mrs. R. M. Pray.

Class 23. Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of roses—First prize, Mrs. Leon Morgan; secon prize, F. L. Hieatt; special, Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.

Class 24. Best arranged basket of roses—First prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, Mrs. E. J. Daly; special, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 24-a. Best San Diego county rose, seedling—First prize, F. L. Hieatt.

Section "B"—Amateurs.

Class 25. Best collection of sweet peas—First prize, Mrs. Harry Nelson; second prize, Naval Air Station; special, Mrs. Hans Peters.

Class 26. Best vase white sweet peas—First prize, Mrs. H. Gibbs; second prize, Mrs. W. H. Wilson; special, Mrs. V. de Guise.

Class 27. Best vase light pink sweet peas—First prize, Mrs. M. G. Straus; second prize, Naval Air Station.

Class 28. Best vase dark pink sweet peas—First prize, Naval Air Station; second, Mrs. D. A. Stewart.

Class 29. Best vase red sweet peas—First prize, Naval Air Station; second prize, Mrs. S. W. Sloan.

Class 30. Best vase lavender sweet peas—First prize, Miss B. Newitt; second prize, Neff Bakkers; special, Mrs. V. de Guise.

Class 31. Best vase blue sweet peas—First prize, Mrs. V. de Guise; second, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings.

Class 32. Best vase purple sweet peas—First prize, Mrs. V. de Guise; second, Neff Bakkers.

Class 33. Best vase salmon sweet peas—First prize, Naval Air Station; second prize, Naval Air Station; special, Naval Air Station.

Class 34. Best vase maroon sweet peas—First prize, Naval Air Station; second prize, Mrs. V. de Guise; special, Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

Class 35. Best vase bicolor sweet peas—First prize, Neff Bakkers; second, Naval Air Station.

Class 36. Best arranged basket of sweet peas—First Prize, Mrs. R. O. Conyers; second prize, Miss E. Schwieder; special, Mrs. V. de Guise.

Class 37. Best arranged bowl of sweet peas—First prize, Mrs. M. A. Greer; second prize, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings; special, Neff Bakkers.

Section "C" Amateurs

Class 38. Best arranged basket of flowers other than roses—First prize, Mrs. Fannie H. Turner; second prize, Mrs. John Heermance; special, F. L. Hieatt; award of merit, Mrs. Fannie H. Turner.

Class 39. Best arranged basket of wild flowers—First prize, Mills College Club; second prize, F. L. Hieatt; special, Miss P. Phana Young.

Class 40. Best arrangement of flowers in bowl, vase or dish—First prize, Mrs. Robert Morrison; second prize, Mills College Club; special, Mrs. Stromquist; award of merit, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 41. Best flowering plant for the house—First prize, Frank Strauser.

Class 42. Best individual specimen decorative plant—First prize, Frank Strauser; second, Naval Air Station; special, Frank Strauser.

Class 43. Best cut specimen flowering vine—First prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; second prize, M. G. Straus; special, Mrs. M. G. Straus.

Class 44. Best display of bulb flowers—First prize, Mrs. E. J. Daly; second, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; special, Mrs. G. F. Clark.

Class 45. Best display of gladioluses—First prize, Mrs. H. L. Kahn; second prize, Mrs. Hugh Baldwin.

Class 46. Best display of iris—First prize, Miss McLemore; second prize, Mrs. Herbert Evans; special, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 47. Best display of pansies—First prize, Mrs. George W. Marston; second prize, W. A. Henry; special, Gus A. Raaks.

Class 49. Best display from a 50-foot or less lot—First prize, Mrs. D. F. Harness; second prize, Mrs. Hans Peters; special, Mrs. Stanley Turner.

Class 50. Best display from a private garden larger than 50 feet—First prize, Mrs. George W. Marston; second prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; special Mrs. F. S. Callender.

Class 51. Best display from civic, state or national institution—First prize, Naval Training Station; second prize, Naval Air Station.

Class 53. Best display of cinerarias, stellata—First prize, Mrs. H. L. Kahn; second prize, Mrs. G. F. Clark.

Class 56. Best display of pelargoniums or Lady Washington geraniums—First prize, Naval Air Station; second prize, Mrs. H. L. Kahn; special, Mrs. F. S. Callender.

Class 57. Best display of geraniums—First prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers.

Class 59. Best display of stocks—First prize, Naval Air Station; second prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; special, Mrs. M. A. Greer.

Class 60. Best display of snapdragons—First prize, Mrs. C. L. Smith; second prize, E. T. Guymon; special, Mrs. F. S. Collender; award of merit, Mrs. Frank Strauser.

Class 61. Best display of calendulas—First prize, Mrs. J. W. Hicks; second prize, Mrs. Jennie Owens; special, Mrs. F. J. H. Howard.

Class 63. Best display any other flowers not otherwise specified—First prize., Naval Air Station; Frank Strauser; second prize, Mrs. W. W. Brown; special, Mrs. Collender; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen award of merit, Frank Strauser; special, Mrs. E. Thelen; special, Frank Strauser.

Class 64. Best collection of succulents and cacti—First prize, J. H. Stromquist; second prize, C. M. Hemala; special, William Lane, award of merit, R. C. Rutan.

Class 65. Best collection of rock garden plants, other than above—First prize, Miss K. O. Sessions.

Class 66. Best collection of begonias, ferns and house plants—First prize, Mrs. Dornberger; second prize, Mrs. E. J. Daley.

Class 66a. Best one specimen fibrous begonia—First prize, Mrs. Estella Brewer; second prize, Mrs. E. J. Daly.

Class 66c. Best specimen maiden hair fern—Special, Frank Strauser.

Class 67. Best collection of wild flowers by any school in city—First prize, Ocean Beach; second prize, Fremont School; special, Hamilton School.

Class 68. Best collection of wild flowers by any school in county—First prize, El Cajon Valley Union School; second prize, Dulzura; special, Viejas School.

Section "D"

Special Class 68a. Best display from city school—Special, Garfield School.

Special Class 68b. Best arranged basket, bowl or dish by city school—Special, Memorial Junior High.

Special Class 68c. Mills College Alumnae.

Section "E" Professionals

Class 69. Best display of cut roses—First prize, Bode's Nursery.

(Continued on page 8)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The May and June Gardens

MAY GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

Many of the early spring bloomers will now begin to slacken up in their work and give but few blooms. Some can be taken out and thrown on the compost heap, a thing we all should have in some obscure spot, others that give a longer season of bloom should have the soil well worked around them and some quick acting fertilizer added. With our ample rains earlier in the season it has been an unusually good one for all bulbous subjects and their foliage has been exceptionally rank and lush. Consequently they will be longer in drying off, but when the foliage is yellowed clean off and give a top dressing of bone meal and moderate watering during the summer. Don't forget that June, July and August are the months to divide your bearded Iris; these also will want bone meal and they require some lime, too.

With the going of spring flowers do not think your work is done, May is a busy month in the garden and there is plenty to be put in to give you flowers through the summer and into late fall. Three of the most important bloomers should be planned for this month. Asters, in these be sure and try some of the new "Sunshine" asters, a single that comes in all colors. Zinnias that can be had in every shade and from the little Mexican ones up to the California giants, well named.

Chrysanthemums should be considered this month if you have not already done so. In separating clumps take the outer tender shoots and throw away the old center which has already done its work. Dahlias and Gladiolus should be well taken care of. Remember with all subjects that watering with cultivation are the chief requisites.

SCOUTS ON LOOKOUT FOR STRANGE CACTI

Scout Commissioner Purl Willis is asking scouts to look out for various species of cactus while out on patrol and troop hikes. A cactus garden is being made directly in front of the Administration Building at the Indian Village and an effort is being made to get as many different species of cactus as is possible. Several troops have already brought a large number of plants back from hikes and planted them in the new garden. Residents of San Diego that have cactus plants in their yards that they do not want are asked to call the Indian Village.—S. D. Union.

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

Continue to look out for garden pests which are particularly active at this time. The cut worm and aphis seem to be the most in evidence just now. For the former, you will find that Calcium Arsenate and Bran with a little molasses added, used in the proportion of half a pound of Calcium Arsenate to eight pounds of coarse bran and wet so that it separates easily when thrown on the gound is about the best cure and, at the same time, it will get the slugs and snails. Or, if you want something that is already prepared, try Snarol, which seems to be equally satisfactory for all of these pests.

Most of you know that Black Leaf "40" is the best cure for Aphis but, when used in combination with Volck, which is an oil spray, the effect is more enduring and the Volck will at the same time take care of many other pests such as mealy bug, red spider and many kinds of scale.

May is a capitol month to plant your Dahlia Bulbs, more particularly this year, as the season is so backward. Set a five or six foot stake firmly in the ground about two inches from tuber at time of planting, place tuber in a horizontal position in the ground with the eye up and nearest the stake, covering to an average depth of five inches. If soil is moist at time of planting do not water until sprout shows through the ground. Grow your dahlia from one good strong sprout. When plant has three or four pairs of leaves, pinch out top and tie plant to stake with piece of cloth or raffia. As your plants grow, water and cultivate freely, being careful not to hurt fibrous roots which increase as plants get larger. Basin round plants and partially fill basin with well rotted manure to conserve moisture and gradually feed plants. Black Leaf "40" will control most of the insect pests that trouble dahlias and an occasional sprinkling in the evening will keep the plants clean.

Chrysanthemums should also be planted this month and there are many beautiful varieties to choose from. Be sure to get well rooted cuttings from small pots or properly balled. Mums and Dahlias like good soil, a sunny location and plenty of water and fertilizer. They both need nipping back and disbudding, particularly the chrysanthemums, to produce good flowers.

While one may plant Gladioli bulbs the greater part of the year, May is a good month

(Continued on page 10)

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
Miss Mary Matthews
Alfred D. Robinson

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EDITORIAL

YUCCA ORDINANCE PASSED BY SUPERVISORS

At the request of the writer, acting on his own behalf and for the Board of Directors of the Floral Association, the Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance on April 18th, making it a misdemeanor for "Any person, firm or corporation to mutilate or destroy any yucca plants (Y. whipplei, Y. mohaviensis, Y. baccata) or to pick or cut any blooms or blossems therefrom, growing on public or private land in the county of San Diego, without a permit issued by the Board of Supervisors of said county, or unless in the case of private land the owner gives his consent thereto". Provision is made in the ordinance for permits to be issued to educational institutions, museums, collectors, etc., to take blossoms or plants for educational or scientific purposes, The following argument was presented to the Board in asking for the passage of the ordinance:

"The flora of Southern California, particularly that which is more or less easily accessible and of a striking or unusual character, is in danger of ultimate destruction by reason of the daily raids made upon it at this time of year by the ever increasing hordes of motorists who throng every back country road on Sundays and holidays and who, perhaps for lack of something better to do, fill their cars with all sorts of plants and blossoms, most of which are either thrown out along the way or on the rubbish heap at home. As new country is developed, pleasure seekers throng in, and the destruction of wild plant life begins here also.

"The yucca is one of Southern California's most striking and distinctive plants and its total destruction would be nothing short of a calamity. It is true that the cutting of the blossom stalks would not destroy the plants entirely and immediately, as they die down after flowering anyhow, new plants springing from the old ones at the base. But it is also probably true that a completion of the flowering process is one essential to the continued development of the new plants and further, that the destruction of the blossom stalks would prevent the growth of additional seedlings.

"With the exception of such plants as yucca, western azalea, mountain dogwood, smoke tree, etc., which should not be picked at all, most of our wild flowers and shrubs can be gathered in intelligent moderation and still there be left enough for all and for generations to come. It ought not to be necessary to protect wild life by legislation, but in order to save some of our most distinctive plants, there seems to be no alternative. Los Angeles and Riverside Counties have protected yucca plants and blossoms for some time, Riverside County including in its ordinance a number of other desert and mountain plants as well. San Diego County should make a start with yucca and later on extend its protection to other wild plants, as necessity demands."

FORESTRY COMMITTEE FORMED

April 6, 1927.

Mr. R. R. McLean,
San Diego, Calif.
Dear Sir:

During the past year over 50,000 acres of forest in San Diego County were burned over and valuable timber and chaparral lands were converted to a blackened and desolate waste. That this constitutes a great economic and esthetic loss, none will deny. It means not only loss of scenery and wild life, but loss of timber, hazard to the farmer in the river valleys, curtailment of grazing areas, depreciation of reservoirs, reduction of the honey crop and other serious wastes. Such a loss is almost entirely preventable. The hazard is partly the result of carelessness which initiates fires and partly a failure to adopt relatively simple and inexpensive expedients for limiting the spread of fires when they have occurred. What is needed is the education of the public and public officials to the needs and problems of forest conservation.

The desirability of aiding the Federal and County forestry officers in this work has recently become manifest to several San Diego institutions, notably the County Farm Bureau,

the Fellows of the San Diego Natural History Society and the San Diego Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee. It has finally been decided to form a Forestry Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the purpose of which will be to coordinate the work of these several agencies with respect to the forest conservation problem. Of this committee the writer has been requested to act as chairman and takes great pleasure in inviting you to become a member of the committee. Please understand that membership in the Chamber of Commerce is not a requisite to membership in this committee, nor is it expected that those committee members who do not reside in San Diego will be able to attend all committee meetings. Nevertheless, it is felt that you, through your interest in the forestry problem will be of great assistance to the committee in its work and I trust that I will have your acceptance of the appointment to membership at an early date.

Yours very truly,

L. M. KLAUBER.

We are glad to publish below a letter written to Mrs. M. A. Greer, President of the San Diego Floral Association, by an exhibitor at the recent Flower Show, whose name is withheld by request.

The Flower Show officials wish to express their appreciative acknowledgement of the constructive suggestions given by this and other exhibitors and to their very material aid in making the show what it was.

April 27th, 1927.

My dear Mrs. Greer:

In my own behalf and that of the Mills Alumnae I wish to express my appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and interest shown to us as exhibitors in the recent Flower Show, and admiration for the unselfish spirit of cooperation and understanding, due no doubt, to the splendid example of the officers of the Association, and its President in particular; which feeling seemed to permeate the show room like the perfume of the flowers it was its purpose to extoll.

It was a pleasure to be a part of this happy working group and I am sure our local alumnae now have a very vital feeling of what the San Diego Floral Association stands for and have profitted by an opportunity to affiliate with it. We are forwarding newspaper clippings of the Spring Show to the Mills College headquarters.

It occurs to me that the entrance of other clubs like ours in the floral competition might stimulate the attendance and general interest and might give an opportunity to true flower lovers, who, through some necessity, must live in hotels or apartments, to arrange the flowers grown by more fortunate members of their organizations. This we found to be the case in our exhibit. At the same time I can understand that a club competition might tend to various complications if encouraged as such.

One other suggestion comes to mind. With the show in the same place would it be feasible another time to attract the general public's attention by a festive floral arch over the outside plaza entrance?

Mr. C. and I wish to show our interest by the contribution of the enclosed check for ten dollars ($10.00) for the purchase of a trophy to be awarded as the Association may see fit, or, if so desired, to be applied toward expenses. It was a privilege to have even a small part in such a beautiful display.

Yours, most enthusiastically,

A. M. C.

GARDEN PESTS NUMEROUS

Climatic and food conditions have been ideal this spring for an exceptional abundance of certain garden pests, chiefly aphids and cutworms. From every quarter of the city appeals have come for aid in checking the injury these pests are responsible for. Cutworms in particular are causing the home gardener and flower grower much grief and loss.

The standard control for aphids, or plant lice, is some form of tobacco applied either as a spray or dust. The spray is made by adding a teaspoonful of black leaf 40, a concentrated tobacco extract, to a gallon of soapy water and applying it with considerable force to the plants affected. Treatment for aphids should be made promptly upon discovering their presence in the garden. Do not wait until they become numerous. One stem-mother may become the ancestress of millions during the space of a few months.

Cut-worms should be fed a poisoned bran mash, scattered as finely and evenly as possible around the plants attacked. This mash may be made as follows:

White arsenate (not lead arsenate) ¼ lb.

Molasses (cheap blackstrap preferred) 1 pint.

Lemons or oranges, 1½ fruits.

Water (about) 1 gallon.

Bran, 6¼ pounds.

Mix the above materials as follows: Stir thoroughly the white arsenic, molasses, and water first. Grind the lemons, including the rinds, in a meat grinder, or chop fine, and add to this liquid. Then slowly pour this over the bran and stir thoroughly until an even mixture is secured.

The amount of water to use in the preparation of these baits will vary according to the coarseness of the bran or substitutes. A barely moist mash is preferable to a wet one because it does not harden under the heat of the sun and remains palatable, while wet mash becomes baked and unattractive.

There are also commercial preparations, such as Snarol, that are said to be quite effective.

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from page 4)

Class 70. Best collection of rose bushes in bloom—First prize, E. Benard.

Class 71. Best general display of cut flowers other than roses—First prize, Frank M. Warner Co.

Class 72. Best display of sweet peas—First prize, Art Flower Shop.

Class 73. Best general display of shrubs and plants—First prize, Rose Court Floral Co.; second prize, Milton Sessions.

Class 74. Best display of everlasting flowers—First prize, Art Flower Shop.

Class 75. Best display of bulb flowers—First prize, Thomas F. McLaughlin; second prize, Frank M. Warner; special, W. M. Hawkins.

Class 76. Best arranged basket, bowl or vase of cut flowers—First prize, E. P. Zimmerman; second prize, E. P. Zimmerman; special, E. P. Zimmerman; special Mission Valley Seedling Rose, Bernard; special, Park Board.

Trophies

Class 1. Best collection of roses; 12 varieties or more, three blooms of a kind—Association cup, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 2. Best six varieties of roses—American Rose Society silver cup, S. B. Osborn.

Class 3. Best collection of roses, one bloom of a kind—American Rose Society bronze medal, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

Class 3a. Best rose in the show—Membership in American Rose Society, Park Board.

Class 24. Best arranged basket of roses—F. L. Hieatt.

Class 25—Best collection sweet peas—Mrs. Harry Nelson.

Sweet pea sweepstakes—Naval Air Station.

Class 38. Best arranged basket of flowers other than roses—Mrs. Fannie H. Turner.

Class 44. Best display of bulb flowers—E. J. Daley.

Class 46. Best display of iris—Miss McLemore.

Class 49. Best display from a 50-foot or less lot—Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Class 50. Best display from a private garden larger than 50 feet—Mrs. George W. Marston.

Class 51. Best display from civic, state or national institution—Naval Training Station.

Class 66. Best collection of begonias, ferns and house plants—Mrs. E. L. Dornberger.

Class 67. Best collection of wild flowers by any school in city—Ocean Beach School.

Class 68. Best collection of wild flowers by any school in county—El Cajon Valley Union School.

Class 69. Best display of cut flowers by nurserymen—Bode's Nursery.

Class 73. Best general display of shrubs and plants by nurserymen—Rose Court Floral Company.

Class 76. Best arranged basket, bowl or vase of cut flowers by florists—E. P. Zimmerman.

Special. Special Marston trophy award to amateur for largest number of points in other than trophy classes. The amateur must not compete in any other trophy class—Mrs. H. L. Kahn.

SOME OF THE MANY INTERESTING DISPLAYS AT THE SHOW

The display of Gladiolas, Spanish Iris and Watsonias were very fine. The Cactus displays by James Stromquist, Mr. Hemela and Mr. L. Rutan were good and of unsual interest and several orders were given for plants.

The large basket of Gen. McArthur roses and Adiantum, presented to the office desk of the show by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson, was very beautiful.

The El Cajon School's collection of 180 sorts of named wild flowers, displayed in the small holders all of the same color, a very harmonious light buff, was most creditable.

A spray of Sparaxis pulcherrima blossoms was graceful, beautiful and interesting.

Two garden models, in minature, were a new feature for this show. One a model to scale of Mrs. L. A. Ellis' garden done in clay. The other a model of the residence and an approximate minature of the garden of Miss Sessions, being built at Pacific Beach.

Some of the newer and very beautiful roses displayed were: Florence M. Izard, Padre, Queen Alexandria. K. of K., Sunstar, Shot Silk, Mable Morse, Irene Thompson, Lord Charlemont and Angele Pernet.

Two Mad. Edouard Herriot blossoms were remarkably large and handsome and a vase of the Mrs. Chas. Bell was particularly fine both in color and freshness of every flower at the very last hour of the show.

Ceanothus Arborea hybrida appeared for the first time, a variety that is deserving of general cultivation—color is very similar to Ceanothus Cyaneus, but the flower sprays more compact, foliage very broad and handsome an early and long bloomer.

The display of large, single Petunias from many gardens was the best ever shown, attracting much attention.

K. O. SESSIONS.

FAMOUS ELM FELLED

New Haven, Conn., May 4.—The oldest and most famous of New Haven's elms has been felled in the city's craze for wider central thoroughfares. By aldermanic order, the massive tree which stood at the northwest corner of the Green for 227 years and which stopped a rain of British bullets in 1779 and saved the lives of colonists in the Townsend homestead, crashed into Elm street as the city fathers ordered the famous drive widened. —S. D. Sun.

EGOTISM

As I walked in an Island park I met a tree, about twenty-five feet high, whose pert personality demanded prompt attention. Quite evidently a fan palm, its leaves, the usual size of a leaf fan, grew spirally and close together from the base of the top. The lower leaves, still green, were held upright, snugly against the trunk. The upper leaves spread enough to make shade close about the tree. The bark was thickly covered with a fine fibre which the leaves concealed and kept neat. It had an air of supreme complacency, and suggested a pompous self-made man who knows he is a success and means to tell the world. I had to say, "Well, who are you? Why do you feel so big when your leaves are so small and your bark is so woolly?" Of course this frivolity was met with silent contempt. My stunned interrogations were revived in a library. The tree was a Palmyra Palm, and so many superlatives are used in description one almost lisps in reading them. It has the widest geographical distribution of its species, and the greatest variety of uses for its products. Much sugar, with soft and hard drink from the sap; thread, cordage, mats and cloth from the fibre; food and oil from the large fruit; a palatable and nourishing vegetable from the young seedling. It has material for building and furnishing a house, several valuable medicines from various parts of the tree, and a trunk that can bear the greatest cross strain of any known wood. The owner of a grove of these palms would have everything necessary for comfortable living except wool blankets, hardware and automobiles. The Yamils of India, in song and story, enumerate more than nine hundred uses for the Palmyra Palm. No wonder the tree I saw strutted with vanity. The greatest wonder is that such a multum-in-parvo, "E. unibus plurum" sort of a tree is not extensively cultivated in Southern California.

GRAY GOOSE.

GARDEN BAROMETERS AND CLOCKS

The weatherwise peasant does not, as many people suppose, base those forecasts, for which he is so justly famous, entirely upon the condition of the wind and the clouds, but in conjunction with these he takes into consideration the behaviour of certain birds, animals and plants. It may come as a surprise to many amateur gardeners to learn that among their plants, their weeds and even their garden pests there are to be found many reliable barometers.

Many plants give indications of bad weather long before it arrives. The Anemone's petals closed before sunset foretell rain. In similar fashion the Convolvulus closes its petals, the Clover its leaves and the Dandelion contracts its down on the approach of rain. When the humble Chickweed opens its flowers wide several hours of sunshine may be expected, but when they are contracted in the daytime rain is at hand. The Siberian Sow Thistle usually closes its petals in the evening, but if they are found open during the night it is a sign of rain. If the African Marigold remains closed after rain it presages thunder that day.

The Poor Man's Glass

To find the Pimpernel's petals unopened in the morning is a sign of rain so infallible that it has earned for this plant the name of "Poor Man's Weather Glass." If on a dry day the perfumes of the flowers in the garden are more evident than usual, rain may be expected soon. In certain parts of the Continent one often sees large cauline Thistles nailed up over the doors of houses, where they play the part of barometer. When their petals are fully expanded good weather is foretold, but when contracted, rain is to be expected.

Worms as Weather Prophets

When earthworms appear in large numbers or toads leave their holes in large numbers, or the garden spiders leave their webs, rain is not far away. If frogs appear russet green instead of yellow it is a sign of rain, but if frogs croak during a spell of cold wet weather it indicates that a spell of warm weather will follow. When cobwebs are seen floating about in the air after rain this is a good sign, for according to the old couplet—

"When you see gossamer flying,
You know the air is drying."

From the manner of the gnats' flight in the garden much can be learned as to ensuing weather. When they play up and down in the sunshine it foretells heat, but when they play in the shade it foretells rain. It is a sign of fine weather when they collect in the evening before sunset and form a column, but it is a sign of rain when they sting in the evening. A beehive in the garden is quite a reliable barometer, for if many bees are seen entering the hive, but none leaving it, rain is to be expected soon. There is an old Scottish saying that "a bee was never caught in a shower."

Flowers That Tell the Time

There are in our gardens certain plants which play the part of clocks. The Pimpernel, already mentioned, has a second nickname. "The Shepherd's Clock," which it has earned from its habit of closing regularly about 2 p. m. Many plants open and close their petals with great regularity at certain hours of the day as, for example: Pimpernel opens at 7 a. m., closes at 2 p. m.; Day Lily opens at 5 a. m., closes at 7 p. m.

The hour of opening or closing their petals is indicated by the popular names of certain plants as, "Lady Eleven O'clock," from waking so late in the day, and "Good-night at Noon" from closing at midday. The Evening Primrose is so-called from opening its petals in the evening and keeping them open till dawn, when they close with a loud popping noise.—E. L. Morrison in Popular Gardening.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE WEB OF LIFE

(Continued from April Issue)

By Harry Johnson.

As the animal world evolved steadily upward plants kept pace with the onward march of life. Seed plants were gaining ascendency over their less efficient competitors the spore bearing plants; the fate of all laggards in life. The structure of the stem was undergoing profound modifications tending toward a more perfect adaptation to the changing environment, storage and mechanical tissue were being perfected. The cold of the oncoming glacial epcoh was being felt. Steadily the earth's atmosphere was growing colder, an ice-cap forming at the poles advanced slowly toward the equator. The tropic warmth of Greenland was touched with a chill premonition of the bleak ages to follow. All animate nature must have been profoundly stirred for, adapted as it was to the eternal warmth of summer, it had now to meet an alternating summer and winter of increasing severity. Each year the winter tarried longer and always the summers were shorter. Each circuit of the earth round the sun claimed victories for the ice sheet that grew miles thick from the depleted oceans. Those living things that could not meet the change perished while the more plastic and less specialized types retreated before the advancing ice mantle.

The dominant stocks before the sifting were those who had most completely pertected themselves in relation to their surroundings and as these changed they found themselves at a disadvantage with their lowly and more generalized companions, who were better able to cope with change. Thus the life of the preglacial ages was given a thorough shuffling and from it emerged a more adaptable world fraught with the potentialities of the present age and the future.

The primitive seed plants since the age of the last coal measures had been evolving into more complex organisms, differentiating and following out their separate lines of evolution, exploring this vast new field they had discovered. They were fast losing their fern-like character; strong woody trunks were displacing the spongy, recumbent stems, pinnae were more and more leaf-like and seeds more and more specialized.

The Cordaitales, extinct now but once numerous and diverse, ranged far and wide. The Cycads at present restricted and few in numbers held sway over vast areas. Ginkos represented now by one unfriended species were rampant from pole to pole. Somewhere late along the line the pines and their allies diverged.

Just when and where the present flowering plants emerged from the jungle of forms is not known and is therefore one of the most fascinating fields of conjecture. It is certain, however, that it was comparatively recent. No one less than a God seeing those first unobstrusive, drab reproductive shoots, the forerunners of our brilliant flowers, could have visualized the vast and ramifying symbiotic structures to be raised through their service. Prcatically the entire animal world is today dependent upon them, the one great exception being the inhabitants of the sea who live much as they must have eons before their advent. Man is absolutely dependent and the intricate social structures he has built are bolstered at every turn with some product derived from their resources.

During the rise of the flowering plants from some remote stem of the seed plants the insect world was given fresh impetus, branching and diverging in a multitude of forms laying the foundations of the phylla on which our present day insects are evolving. The reason of their sudden rise is not far to seek for though they had been existing for long ages the stage on which they were to play had not been set. The immense quantities of spores produced during the coal age had supplied ample food for experiments in size and huge insects had resulted. Nevertheless it remained for the flowering plants to discover and call forth the latent powers of observation and discrimination inherent within them. Now arose one of the most wonderful and complex relationships in all the world of natural science.

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 5)

to finish up your heavy planting. Work ground thoroughly, plant six to eight inches apart, putting bulb about six inches deep, fertilize and water liberally, plant in sunny location and don't forget to keep surface of ground well cultivated. Like the Dahlia there are a great many gladioli of merit, Baron Hulot is one of the best violets, Glory of the Night dark red, Purple Glory and Henry Ford purple, Virginia scarlet crimson, Rose Ash ashes of roses, Pendleton best blotched pink, Marechal Foch light pink, Los Angeles deep pink, Alice Tiplady orange, Golden Measure best yellow, Prince of Wales salmon and many others.

Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrida or Transvaal Daisies are one of the worth while perennials, subdivisions of whcih can be planted now. They bloom a great part of the year and make a wonderful cut flower, borne on long stems and coming in colors of red, pink, buff, yellow and other shades.

In the vegetable garden continue the planting of beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, melons, squash and almost all of the common vegetables. A novelty this year is the Topepo, claimed to be a combination of the tomato and pepper. It is quite popular and particularly good for salads. Try a few plants.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

APRIL MEETING

The regular meeting of the Floral Association was held in the Floral Home, Tuesday, April 19th, 1927, at the usual hour of seven thirty, with Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president, in the chair. In opening the meeting, Mrs. Greer spoke of the coming Spring Flower Show, and expressed the hope that every one would join in making it a success.

She then—I will not say introduced, as the speaker of the evening needed no introduction—but just called upon Mr. A. D. Robinson to tell the meeting all he knew about soils; and the way he handled his subject left no doubt in the minds of those present as to the wisdom of the committee in its selection of Mr. Robinson to speak on that all-important subject.

In commenting upon the different types of soil, how to make them and how to use them when made; in speaking of what little value there is in the larger part of so-called top soil, hauled to your garden from excavations, and the like; in cautioning his hearers against spending money for leaf mould, unless sure that it is the real article; in touching upon the good results to be obtained from decomposed vegetable matter known as humus. Mr. Robinson held the attention of his audience throughout his address.

Mr. Walter Merrill, Flower Show chairman of Succulents, Cacti and Rock Gardens, made a short talk; as did also Mr. F. L. Hieatt, who exhibited and told of a few specimens of roses gathered from his garden. Miss Sessions then explained some specimens of shrubs and flowers; and with the serving of coffee and cookies by the House Committee, a most enjoyable evening came to a close.

A. S. HILL, Secretary.

MAY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

By Dean Blake.

May is characterized in San Diego by many cloudy, cool days and deficient sunshine. While the temperature is not low, the overcast skies and the moist winds from the ocean produce the impression that it is much lower than that recorded by the thermometer. In spite of this, there is a certain mildness and balminess that makes the month especially favorable to outdoor occupations and recreations.

The wet season usually finds its close dur- May, and storms are infrequent. Only on two dates has the wind blown a 30-mile velocity, and rain totals over an inch have been recorded but five times since 1872.

It is further characterized by evenness of temperature. Since the record began few days have occurred with a maximum above 80 or below 60 degrees, and the minimum has gone below 45 degrees but once. The average relative humidity is 78%, and the per cent of possible sunshine is normally the smallest during the year, i. e., 58. From the average rainfall we may expect about .33 inches.

WASSAILING APPLE TREES

The time-honored ceremony of "wassailing" the apple trees, an ancient custom that is dying out in rural Somerset, was carried out by the villagers of Carhampton recently, when the orchards in the vicinity echoed with their wassail song, which appealed to the trees for a lusty crop next season, "Hats full, caps full, big bushed bags full, and a little heap under the stairs," as the old song runs.

The ceremony has always been performed in Somerset on the eve of old twelfth night, now January 18, and it is accompanied by much cheering, shouting, and gunfiring, and a little cider drinking. It is recorded that the farmers were so hospitable on one occasion that when the revellers reached the last farm on the list they were in such a condition that they solemnly "wassailed" a lilac tree in mistake for an apple tree.

But there was no such incident at Carhampton on that evening, when the merry bands of farm laborers and a village blacksmith set out for a neighboring orchard. They made a circle round the largest tree, sang "wassail" songs, cheered, and fired guns in the air. The host provided a large bucket of cider into which they dipped their cups, and a large piece of toast soaked in the same beverage was placed in the fork of the tree for the robins.

The custom emanates from Pagan days and belief in tree spirits. The object of the ceremony is the propitiation of those spirits, and the shouting and gunfiring are meant to drive away the evil spirits that inhabit the trees.

MAY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Floral Association will be held in the Floral Building, Balboa Park, on Tuesday evening, May 17th. An interesting program will be provided. Watch the newspapers for further announcements.

(Continued from page 1)

Nearer the house is a fine collection of the newer roses and the ever welcome annuals, while embracing the roofs and the porches are masses of climbing roses and honeysuckle. Lawns, inviting seats and vistas upon vistas of the distant hills and valleys with fields of yellow mustard in the foreground suggest rest to the soul and body. Bordering the orchard where thrive citrus trees, avocadoes, peaches and loquats is a planting of cactus.

All the visitor need do is to let his mind drift backward and backward and he will feel himself living in the days of the early Californians. Perhaps the dark eyed senorita is even now wending her way homeward through the wild mustard and a dashing don is dreaming of tonight's serenade under yon balcony window.

ALICE MARY GREER.

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson.

We now definitely know that the season is both wet and late, comparison with last year's records shows that the so-called winter blooming Begonias like Verschafelti still in glorious pink array had been past for weeks at this date last year, and that the bedding type were in full bloom against a just beginning now. There is really no value to this comparison, but it is made from records not guess work, because it is invariably a subject for comment with visitors and they are inclined to deplore what they consider a misfortune, it is really quite the opposite.

The Wistaria has fulfilled the prophecy of a secondary bloom crop, meagre but acceptable and the darned sparrows have gone, doubtless to worry somebody else, in Alaska I understand. May an evil fate meet them and their descendants to the fifteenth generation or even further, I don't care.

I am bitten by the arrangement bug rather than the collection variety this season, and find myself neglecting the tender sprout of my Begonia business in favor of playing with the plants. More and more I find myself adding to the lath house family outside things that give color or texture results. Just now Nemesias in pots, mere stems with a dash of color at the top border a bench and the trailing lobelia, the Gods sent us in shades of blue, hang in baskets, trail from boxes and pots and drape with Helxine the sides of benches. I dream of a spot when the weather is hot all in blue and white and green, perhaps a dash of pink to make the blue bluer. Others have caught this blue fever for at this writing an order for dozens for the North is awaiting the stock to fill it. This is a real blue, something that need not fear comparison with the sky anywhere or the water in the famous grotto somewhere in Italy, the name was in the last Saturday Evening Post, but that copy has already been dissected for its pictures by inexpert but very devastating hands.

I should just like to ask or have you ask yourselves, From what point do I make my arrangements? Do you stand right in front of the spot you are fixing as close as you can get or do you go away and then approach from different angles? However small the operation there must be accent points and these are of first importance. Good material may be wasted, often is wasted, in arrangement, and quite common stuff can be rendered very effectively by skilful treatment. A point most often overlooked is the quality of texture in foliage, it is as important as the same thing in a costume and quite often it is a lack of harmony or blend in this particular that spoils a combination when the builder will say, I don't quite like it but I don't know what is the matter. This blend is less to do with size or color than habit. Take the Rex Begonias which are always improved by the introduction of, let us say fern, this fern must have the Rex habit like the maidenhair which holds its fronds horizontally as does the Rex, the straight growers don't combine. However the main thing about arrangement is to have you really care to do it, there is more than one perfectly right way of solving almost every garden problem.

The first Lloydii hanging basket is coming into bloom, a shrimp pink. This tuber was left over in the basket and hung in the lath house taking all this phenomenal rain of fourteen inches in six months, and it has almost dozens of healthy shoots full of buds. There is no doubt that where only a few tubers are to be handled they should be left to winter in the growing receptacle. Of course there are many others in bud but mostly with single stems and these to make full plants should be pinched back and made to branch. Don't let any of this tuberous stuff get dry and from now on we hope they will need some shade. This is the season for cut worms, and the small thread-like ones can do a great deal of damage, especially to small seedlings, a dusting with arsenate of lead powder has proved that the best treatment I have tried, my difficulty has been to find a powder blower that was steady, mine puff instead of blow.

I have just worked over what was left of my Saintpaulias, that stirred my enthusiasm last year. They wintered dejectedly but are showing signs of doing something now. I diagnose their case as one of cold feet and shall try a little heat if I have any left next Fall, heat and rather dry soil. I know the leaves root best in rather dry sand.

The Streptocarpus positively loved the before mentioned extraordinary wetness, they are now making bloom and enormous leaves, evidently these should be kept cool and well shaded, they do well and look well under big fern. Then comes this fern question and what kinds we can use in our lath houses. I am more and more pulling towards the Maidenhair, in baskets, in boxes and in the ground. I wintered boxes and baskets under glass but with no heat and they have been out under lath for a month or more and I make bold to quote our only Miss Sessions as pronouncing them the equal of anybodys anywhere. Of my boxes the poorest is really the largest root but it was transplanted some six months ago and I have never had a good specimen of maidenhair that had been moved within a year and I believe I should be safe in saying within two years. Let me implore you to leave your ferns alone and give them a chance. Visitors have been most impressed with a basket of Gracillimum that is like a green veil, a filmy delicate looking beauty and say

they have never seen one before, they are mistaken, Adiantum Gracillimum is a common trade species, Miss Sessions showed a specimen in a bark basket for years at our shows. Just now the quarantine against the citrus mealy bug keep shipments from many fern growers, out of the county, but there is no good reason why all that covet it should not have and grow this beautiful thing. Of course Maidenhair ferns are not good house plants, they require a moist atmosphere, but splendid specimens are grown on the north porch of a house at Ocean Beach by Mrs. Chamberlain; she has grown them there for years and still does, for I saw them within a week.

Please don't come to my lath house looking for the wonderful Begonias through the roof, I have taken a few minutes from writing these articles and cut them back to where they belong, inside.

Encourage the City Council in their water development program and use their product freely and often.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FLORAL EFFECTS

To arrange flowers to the best advantage is to study them. Many of the wild varieties are very beautiful and as full of possibilities as the cultivated kinds. Group all flowers naturally in deep jars and bowls with plenty of water. The best possible holder is crumpled wire netting; there is nothing so good and it may be used in most receptacles except cut glass and very shallow bowls. For heavy flowers requiring firm support lead or glass supports must be used.

Those who have not grown the homely Zinnias can have no idea of their infinite charm and wonderful variety of color. They also possess the additional virtue of lasting well in water, remaining fresh and bright for several days. The red and orange variety grouped in dull brass or pewter jars are a joy to behold and most effective on the breakfast and luncheon table. A dull brass bowl filled with scarlet Zinnias on a dark polished table with mats of cretonne or on one of the red bordered damask breakfast cloths looks charming. A lovely shade of old rose Zinnias is beautiful in crystal vases and yellow ones in a blue bowl are very pretty.

Nasturtiums in hammered dull brass bowls are glorious.

Quaint jugs of Devonshire pottery in shades of blue and brown are lovely filled with yellow Chrysanthemums.

The small single Sunflower and brown Coreopsis together in brown art jars have their own charm.

An Autumn breakfast table decoration of purple heather in brown pottery bowl is original.

Red cactus Dahlias and Gypsophila together are very attractive.

A charming combination in single Dahlias and small white Michaelmas Daisies.

A royal Worcester vase filled with shaggy Chrysanthemums is an artistic delight.

Lilies-of-the-Valley and Violets form a perfect decoration.

White Narcissi blend well with yellow Statice.

Wallflowers of various shades grouped in a pewter bowl are original and admirable in effect.

In a pottery jar of deep blue arrange palest pink Tulips.

Velvety Pansies in every shade of purple are perfect in a deep cream fairly shallow bowl.

For delicacy of color and lightness of grouping combine Columbines wtih Gypsophila in a crystal vase.

Dorothy Perkins in white, cream, or crystal bowls on spotless damask are admirable.

Palest green bowls filled with blush-pink Roses and Mignonette are particularly lovely.

Marguerites and Virginian Creeper are very effective together.

Shirley Poppies and Gypsophila make a decidedly good effect.—South African Gardening and Country Life.

PROTECTION TO SHADE TREES URGED

"It is far better to control pests on shade trees in California towns than to allow them to ravage and injure these valuable community assets," said G. H. Hecke, director of the California Department of Agriculture, in discussing the pest control of shade trees in the city of Sacramento recently.

The European elm scale which is already well established in the elm districts of California has caused considerable damage every season, and is an important pest in Sacramento, a city noted for its numerous and beautiful elms, and Mr. Hecke issued a warning against the spread of other injurious tree pests.

"Another serious pest," Mr. Hecke stated, "is spreading through the State, known as the elm leaf beetle. This pest was introduced on the Atlantic seaboard years ago from whence it jumped to Portland, Oregon and from there to Fresno. It has now spread to Kern, Tulare, and Madera counties and has recently been reported as far north as Lodi."

"The interest on the money necessary to remove dead street trees," Mr. Hecke added, "would if invested in spraying equipment cover the cost of assuring a city continued healthy trees. This has been the experience of at least two cities in the east, Cambridge and Arlington, Massachusetts, where the brown tail and gypsy moth are such serious pests. The beetle can be controlled by spraying but if allowed to go uncontrolled will eventually destroy all the elms in the infested zone."

"California's shade trees are an asset which must be protected." Mr. Mecke concluded. "Without our trees large portions of this state would be swept by hot dry winds that would not only reduce the value of property for residence purposes but also increase the cost of raising profitable fruit and other crops, by permitting the wind to sweep unchecked across the country."

SCENTED LEAVES IN THE GARDEN

Nearly every garden has a plant or two of Rosemary, Lavender, Sweet Briar, Thyme, and Bay, with which most people will be well content, for it would be hard to find any more fragrant. But some gardeners appreciate variety in scent as well as color, and for them there is a fair range of plants from which to choose, though their good qualities do not, as a rule, receive much public notice and are liable to be overlooked.

Among the plants which are "fast of their scent" are several commendable Thymes, of which, perhaps, the sweetest is a variety of Thymus vulgaris found by Messrs. Thompson and Morgan in an old cottage garden and published by them under the name var. fragrantissimus. This is a trailer with grey leaves and a soft, lemony scent that contains a suggestion of Rose-Geranium. It is quite distinct from Th. odoratissimus from South Russia, which is a large form of the wild Thyme of which it has the characteristic scent. Th. Herba Barona (it would be interesting to know why Loiseleur gave it this curious name) smells like Carraway seeds, but more spicily; Th. azoricus has a distinct scent of Tangerine Oranges mixed with Thyme, and may be the "Orange Thyme"of old still-room recipes; Th. micans has a fruity scent that vaguely recalls Pineapple. These last two Thymes sometimes change names in catalogues, but the plant grown in the herbaceous beds at Kew as Th. azoricus is the close, rather turfy carpeter with the Tangerine scent, and Th. Serpyllum var. micans, the little flat-topped bush with light yellow leafbuds that make the plant seem to sparkle in the sunshine. The name "azoricus" appears to rest only upon a vogue figure with no botanical description in Loddige's illustrated catalogue, and the plant does not seem to be mentioned in any of the Flora of the Azores, while it is remarkably hardy for a plant from that part of the world.

The Mints give us mentha aquatica var. citrata, which is better called the Bergamot Mint, for its scent is very like Monarda and the Bergamot Orange, though more pungent and refreshing, the softly hairy Apple Mint (Mentha rotundifolia), which smells of Mint and Apples, and is usually grown in its variegated form, and the Black Peppermint, whose scent is much more aromatic in the leaf than in the extracted oil, and will recall to some of us the warm fragrance that used to fill the air on September evenings where the plant was spread out to wilt before being carted to the still in the village not far from London, where Peppermint was cultivated on a large scale till a few years before the war. Mentha gentilis and Mentha gracilis cardiaca are said to be pleasantly scented, but do not seem procurable. Mentha Requieni is a neat little carpeter, but to the writer it smells more of rubber solution than of creme de Menthe, with which it is usually compared.

Still among the Labiates we find two curiosities in Micromeria corsica and M. Chamissonis (syn. Douglasii). The smell of the first has been likened to Lemon juice and oysters, that of the second to Old Brown Windsor soap—two very exact descriptions that we owe to Mr. Clarence Elliott. The Corsican is well known to rock gardeners, and would be more often seen—for it is an elegant little grey-leaved bush—were it not so passionately appreciated by cats, which claw the plant to pieces and roll voluptuously on the debris. the oyster smell without the Lemon scent occurs also in Phlomis umbrosa and, I believe, in our native Mertensia maritima; in Micromeria corsica it is combined with a curiously powerful pungency which, after a short latent period, usually povokes an attack of sneezing. The scent

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of Micromeria Chamissonis is very like an inferior brand of Windsor soap and might be analyzed into Menthol, Aniseed, and oil of Wintergreen. It is very different from M. corsica in appearance as well as smell, for it is a trailer whose broad, dark green leaves suggest its preference for damp and shady places. It comes from British Columbia and Vancouver.

A pleasanter and more ordinary scent belongs to the Sweet Flag, which smells like a Cox's Orange Pippin. It was once cultivated as a "strewing plant" for stone floors, and in some places, notably on the banks of the Thames near Pangbourne, it has escaped and become naturalized. There is a pretty garden form known as Acorus japonicus fol. var. in which the leaves have a narrow margin of ivory-white.

The Lemon-scented Verbena is too well known to need description, but it is perhaps worth mentioning that it came through last winter here, in Buckinghamshire, with the protection of a few handfuls of Bracken, and might therefore be more often grown in the open, for its leaves have far more scent than the old "Balm," and one or two give to a jug of lemonade or a lemon ice the sharp fragrance of fresh Limes. The Verbena-scented Edelweiss (Leontopodium aloysiodorum), which Farrer introduced from Thibet, has a vey pleasant, brisk scent, which is rather more like ripe Lemons than Verbena, and it should be a valuable rock garden plant if it is at all easily satisfied.

Plants which are free of their scent, so that you can smell them at a distance, do not make a very long list in this climate, for it needs a fiercer sun than ours to bring the scent of Thyme, Cistus, Rosemary, Bay, and Myrtle into the air. The smooth-leaved species of Cistus give us, now and again, the warm, balsamic fragrance of Labdanum on a really hot day, but almost the same scent is given off every spring by the Balsam Poplars (Populus balsamifera and P. trichocarpa) when the sticky leaf-buds are just beginning to unfold, and it spreads so far and wide in the woods that it is often perceptible before the tree comes in sight, and is one of the sweetest scents of the countryside.

Humea elgans provides a very rich and powerful scent of the same type. At a little distance from the plant it suggests a mixture of incense and Russian leather, but if the leaves are handled they give off a smell of Black Currants, which (like all the Black Currant smells) is unpleasantly like a tom cat if it is too strong. Humea elegans is a tender biennial from Australia is not strictly a garden plant, but it may be bedded out for the summer and is well worth the trouble, for its true sweetness can only be appreciated in the open air. The leaves make a pleasant pot-pourri for those who like a heavy "oriental" type scent.

Rubus odoratus is grown, though less often than its easiness and beauty merit, for the sake of its flowers and large decorative leaves, but it has a soft and rather subtle scent suggesting a mixture of Cedar and Sandle wood, which drifts about the bush on a hot day and comes from the sticky magenta hairs which clothe the young shoots.

An equally subtle scent, and perhaps of the same group, is given off by the leaves of Veronica cupressoides, especally on dewy evenings or after a shower. Here a suggestion of Violet or, rather, Orris is combined with the Cedar wood, and the effect is a cool, earthy fragrance very like that of the Indian Khus-khus. The nomenclature of some of these New Zealand Veronicas seems to be a little obscure, but the scented V. cupressoides makes a grey-green bush which, for most of the year, imitates a small Cypress, but in early summer suddenly becomes sprinkled with pale lavender Speedwell flowers.

Scents of the Violet group are rare in gardens, but we meet another in the "excellent cordial smell" of dying Strawberry leaves which Miss Jekyll has so well described. It is given off only by the wild Strawberry and its varieties among the Alpine Strawberries, and the true scent is never found in the Chilian hybrids, which are the ordinary garden Strawberries of today. But a clump of the double-flowered Strawberry and the old Elizabethan "Plymouth Strawberry" have been planted here in the hope that they will

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produce the characteristic scent as their leaves turn brown in the autumn. Cedronella tripylla, sometimes known as "Balm of Gilead," has a rough, refreshing scent of Camphor and Lemon, which it gives off freely on sunny days, especially when the heads of pale lavender flowers are just beginning to open. The petals, like those of all Labiates that have been examined, are scentless, but the essential oil in the calyces has a slightly more delicate scent than that of the leaves. The plant comes from the Canary Islands and is none too hardy, but it survived last winter under a south wall, and it is not difficult to keep, for cuttings strike easily and grow quickly.

These are just a few of the plants that are worth growing for the scent of their leaves. There are many others, yet not so many that selection is embarrassingly difficult, and there will always be room in the garden for a new plant with fragrant leaves. For some we may look to the plant collectors who are busy in remote parts of the world and have lately provided us with new dwarf Rhododendrons with scented leaves, but I think that we sometimes forget the possibility of variation in the scent of known plants. For the scent of a plant varies nearly as much as the color of its flowers, and careful attention to its variations and sports from type may at any time reward us with the discovery of a new scented plant, such as the Bergamot Mint and Thymus fragrantissimus, both of which are abrupt departures from the type which might easily have passed unnoticed—F .A. Hampton, in Gardening Illustrated.

FLOWER SHOW JUDGES

A number of members of the Association have expressed a desire to know who the judges at the recent Flower Show were. Mr. Morley, chairman of the committee on judges, is to be congratulated on being able to secure the services of some very high class men. Their names follow:

Mr. J. J. Reeves of Beverly Hills, formerly manager of the Beverly Hills Nursery; Mr. Jas. MacGillivray, Superintendent of Lincoln Park, Los Angeles, and Mr. A. Frey, San Fernando, formerly superintendent of the great South Park System, Chicago.

FLOWER SHOW RECEIPTS

Mr. Elliott, treasurer of the Floral Association, presented to the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 10th the following statement of Flower Show receipts and disbursements:

Total receipts	$696.00
Total expenses	326.10
Balance	$369.90

The disbursements were:

To the Park Board	$100.00
For Labor	42.40
For Trophies	69.65
For Laundry	4.90
For Ribbons	9.15
	$326.10

In addition to the above expenditures, one unpaid bill of 5.70 for printing certificates remains. Five trophies were donated to the Association.

EXPLORERS BRING BACK MANY ASIATIC PLANTS

P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, office of foreign plant introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, recently returned to Washington after two and a half years of searching in China and the tropical Islands of Sumatra, Java, and Ceylon for plants that might be useful in American agriculture. With the assistance of his son, J. H. Dorsett, collaborator in exploration, he made thousands of selections of seeds, plants, scions, bulbs, tubers, and cuttings.

This plant material, after passing inspection to determine its freedom from insect pests and diseases, and after being grown for a time in detention as an additional safeguard against the introduction of pests, will be sent to scientific workers of the department, State experiment stations, and other testing gardens to determine its adaptability to our conditions of soil and climate, its possible use for breeding work, and other qualities. Such testing takes considerable time, often requiring 10 years or more, before the worth of a particular introduction has been sufficiently established to warrant giving it to the public.

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